WASHINGTON.

CRIGIN OF THE INDIAN WAR-THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPORT-THE REVENUE INVESTIGATION-CELESTIAL PHENOMENA - PER-SONAL-CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE-HIS EXCEL-LENCY AMONG THE AVENUE LOUNGERS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1868.

Col. Tappan, member of the Indian Peace Commission, has just returned to this city, and reports that all the Indians represented by those who have met the Commission in council during the present year, together with those with whem Commissioners Auger and Cullen treated, numbering in all about 70,000, are at peace, carrying out the plans and purposes of the Commission, all having either gone upon the reservations set apart for them, or are on their way to them. Col. Tappan says that this has been accomplished simply because the Commissioners have been enabled by the Government, army, and people, to carry out in a measure their part of the contract, while on the other hand the 5,000 or 6,000 men, women, and children of the Klowas, whom the Peace Commission met over a year ago, are declared to be at war with the United States. Our army is operating on the Plains against them. This state of affairs has resulted from the failure of our Government to carry out its treaty agreement, and from the consequent necessity which compels the Indians to go upon the war-path as their only means of self-preservation and safety. Col. Tappan also reports that he has recently returned from the scat of the Canadian Government at Ottawa, where he examined their mode of administering Indian affairs and its results, and that his investigation confirms his convictions, derived a long residence in the Indian country, and from official intercourse with the Indians, that they are as easily managed, governed, and civilized as any other people, provided justice is done and the protection of law is secured to them, as it is in Canada. Our trouble has resulted from the fact that our policy makes the Indian an outlaw and vagaboud, a victim of political speculators, and of combinations whose purpose is to rob the National Treasury and destroy the Indians, acquire lands, aud attain wealth and power.

Surgeon-General Barnes has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. The synopsis which he gives of the monthly reports of the sick and wounded, for the year, medical men will find of much interest when the document is published. The whole the year was 1,353; among the colored troops, 268. his office toward studying and classifying the records of the various injuries received by soldiers during the war, as well as what progress has been made in arranging the Medical Museum, which has become a very valuable feature of his Department. His expenditures during the year were \$1,756,600, and he asks only a small appropriation for the coming year.

matter has apparently subsided for the present District-Attorney Courtney went home last evening. A rumor was circulated to-day in effect that John F. Emythe had been appointed a Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of New-York State. The report is erroneous. Spencer Kirby's nomination is still with Secretary McCulloch, and no action has

The meteoric shower on the night and morning of Friday and Saturday was observed by many of the same class and decomination sold for 25. This is regarded as a sharp financial operation. citizens in this city, and by several prominent Government officers. At the National Observatory the most extended observations were made, and a very complete record was kept of the appearance of the notil it ended, as seen from a central posiembracing in the field of vision southsouth-east, an unobstructed view of perhaps one-third of the horizon. The display was very fine. The night was cloudless and the atmosphere rebly clear Meteors were first seen in unusal number at about 11 o'clock, increasing in beauty and frequency until after midnight. At 1 o'clock the star-shower had fairly begun, and in this narrow field of view meteors were counted in quick succession, five or six each minute. The general course was west-south-west from a radiating point apparently in the Constellation Leo, the meteors moving in nearly parallel lines, as if chasing each other across the horizon. Occasionally one came from a nearly opposite direction, crossing the track, and in a very few instances were noticed with a lateral or nearly horizontal movement. From 1 until 2 o'clock they were carefully counted as something more than 800, and after 3 o'clock 400 within 35 minutes. The whole number, from about 1 o'clock to a few minutes past 5 o'clock, reached, by actual count, 1,263. It was observed that the more brilliant meteors left long trains of light, distinctly visible for several minutes, and closely resembling the tail of a comet. Indeed, so nearly perfect was this illusion, and so long-continued were these luminous trains, that it was difficult to believe, at one time, that there were not as many as three or four comets in view. In one instance, a large and very brilliant meteor shot across the horizon, leaving behind it an immense trail, which shortly began to escillate, moving to and fro along a line of perhaps two degrees, like a fiery serpent suspended in mid-air. Gradually it assumed the form of a letter S, and finally condensed into a nebulons head, fading away, having been distinctly visible 25 or 30 minutes. Altogether, the display of Friday night, if not comparable with the historic "star showers," was nevertheless, as seen in Washington, magnificent and marvelously beautiful. Sunset Cox is here. Col. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms

of the House, arrived here last night. It is said that seven United States Senators and all the members of the Cabinet have been invited to the dinner to be given to Mr. Evarts by the New-York bar on Tuesday. Wm. E. Chandler has returned.

The British Government bas withdrawn its claim to the Island of San Juan, thus giving the United States sole centrol of Puget Sound, and one of the best harbors between San Francisco and Sitka. Chief-Justice Chase goes to Baltimore to-morrow to

held a session of the U.S. Court for one week.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry having adjourned on Friday is expected to reconvene to-morrow, and begin the taking of testimony for the prosecution.

Mr. Worthington, Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the Canadian Dominion, has been passing a faw days in this city with a special view to informing himself of the workings of our isternal revenue system. He has had interviews with the President, Secretary McCalloch, Commissioner Rollins, and other officials. Secretary McCalloch gave special directions to have every facility afforded to the distinguished visitor. Last evening, by special appointment, he called upon Mr. Rollins at the Internal Reviews Office.

Revenue Office.

Several invitations have been received here to the wedding of Speaker Colfax and Miss Wade, which is to take place in Andover, Ohio, on Wednesday next.

The President elect, a number of Sanators and Representatives, Gens. Hancock and Thomas, and Admirals Farragut and Porter, will go to Fortress Monroe, on the 20th inst., to witness Gen. Humphrey's

experiments on the monster guns.

Many persons have arrived here from various States

character of the enterprise. But Mr. Randall takes a different view, believing that, unless satisfied in his own mind of the bona fide character of the Company, it is his duty to refuse to pledge the public faith and credit to it. And there does seem to be good grounds for his refusal. The Intelligencer says that the Company has no existence whatever except on paper; that while the seven steamships of the class required would cost not less than \$5,000,000 to construct and equip, the Company does not own a single vessel, and that all the persons named in the contract could not, from their own available means, pay for even one of the seven first-class vessels proposed to be employed in the service. Besides, the whole amount, if appropriated to construction of steamers, would not be half enough to complete the steamers required for the transportation of all, or even one-half, the foreign mails.

On making out an additional list of young women to be dismissed from the office of the Registry of the Treasury, Gen. Jeffries has been careful to retain the widows and daughters of soldiers and others who have no means of support apart from employment in his Bureau.

The amount of coin in the Treasury at this date is about \$87,000,000, of which \$22,000,000 is proposated.

Arm-Dork

about \$87,000,000, of which \$22,000,00) is represented by gold certificates.

Appointments have been made as follows:

Appointments have been made as follows: Appointments have been made as follows:

Gaugers-John Ivers, Second District, Missouri; Henry
Harper, Third District, Iowar Abraham H. Delano, First
District, Massachusetts. Storckeepers-John E. Murrah,
Pourth District, Kentucky; S. E. Underhill, First District,
Illinois; Benjamin Fonke, Fourth District, Maryland;
Henry J. Fach, First District, Missouri; A. D. Holeman,
Fifth District, Kentucky; Benjamin Wallace, Sixteenth
District, Pennsylvania; William Williams, Third District,
Iowa; Joseph Campbell, Second District, Pennsylvania;
James Good, Sixth District, Kentucky; H. N. Murdy,
Fourth District, Kentucky. Fourth District, Kentucky.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY CONTESTED. The Municipal Election in Charleston on Wednesday resulted in the choice of Gilbert Pillsbury, the Republican candidate for Mayor, by 18 majority in a pell of 10,000. The excitement in the city on Thursday, erats claimed that they had elected their candidate for while this impression prevailed there was comparative quiet in the city. At about 11 o'clock, however, the countdoubtful, and crowds both of whites and blacks gathered ng sts., anxiously awaiting the announcement of the vote. The newspaper offices were thronged for hours, most grotesque manner. During the afternoon many of his residence to congratulate him on his sucstuffed opossums, &c., cheering lustily for Pillsbury. Reports of some slight assaults and small disturbances were in circulation, but were generally without foundation.

RUMORS OF RESORT TO FORCE. ontested election case will begin to-morrow according to

SALE OF NORTH COROLINA BONDS. Raleigh, Nov. 14 .- A lot of \$108,000 8 per cent coupon State bonds, secured by mortgage on the North Carolina Railroad, issued by authority of the last Legislature, having been advertised for sale, were bid off by an individual at 65 yesterday. Another lot of \$1,000 was

THE FLORIDA IMPEACHMENT COMPLICATION-

GOV. REED'S APPEAL. TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 15 .- Gov. Reed, in a requisition to the Justices of the Supreme Court for a writfrom the time the display began ten opinion on the legality of the impeachment, refers tion on Pennsylvania-ave., facing south, and tracedinary sessions of the Legislature by which only last Legislature, one the office of Secretary of State, one that of Circuit Judge, one that of Clerk of a Court, and the other that of Solicitor. The Senate is composed of 24 members. Gov. Reed claims that only 8 were present, consequently no extraordinary session convened, and their acts are of no force. The Governor says that the officers of the State do not know, in this unsettled and anomalous condition of things, whom they should recognize as the head of the Executive Department. The administration of the State Government is obstrated, and the peace and weifare of the whole State are jusparded; and he asks that their opinion on the points subjected be given at the carliest moment. The counsel for Gov. Reed are: J. P. Sanderson of Jacksonville; A. J. Pecler and M. D. Papay of Tallahasse. For Licut. Gov. Gleason: Ex-Gov. Walker of Tallahasse.; D. P. Holland of Savannah, and F. A. Dockray of St. Augustine. With the exception of the last-named, all are ex-Rebels.

ANIMATED CONTEST FOR A SEAT IN CONGRESS.
Saunders, the independent candidate for Congress, in a circular to the voters of the State of Florida, denounces the nomination of Hamilton by the Republicans as a fraud upon the colored voters, and says that Hamilton's supporters beasted of having cheared the colored Republicans out of their last chance. Saunders, in a circular, dated headquarters of the Union League of Florida, addressed to the members of the League, says that the Republican Nominating Convention have put up a man whose name alone insures defeat, and he therefore calls upon the colored Republicans to send a live black man to the next Congress. Saunders signs himself Grand President of the Union League of Florida. The Democrats have adopted the Grant motto, "Let us have peace." ANIMATED CONTEST FOR A SEAT IN CONGRESS.

THE WEST INDIES. CUBA.

ADDRESS OF LEADING CITIZENS OF PUERTO PRINCIPE AVERSE TO THE INSURRECTION, TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-THE AL-LEGED TROUBLE BETWEEN THE CAPTAIN. GENERAL AND THE AMERICAN CONSUL-THE

FILIBUSTERS-THE CAPTAIN-GENERALSHIP.

HAVANA, Nov. 14 .- The inhabitants of the city of Puerto Principe and vicinity have united in an ddress to the Captain-General of Cuba, Lersundi, regretting the depredations of the revolutionists in vaquell the rebellion. The signers of the address say that

queil the rebellion. The signers of the address say that they hope for a speedy peace, and believe that the inauguration of the reforms given by the mother country will soon bring about that result. The document is signed by the most influential pertiously the population, many of whom are native Cubans, and among them Varona. The address is almost certain to exercise a great influence throughout the entire island, as it is well known that Pacito Principe has always been considered the principal strenghold of the republican Cubans.

Captain General Lersandi denounces the statement published in certain New-York journals of his having prohibited the American Cocaul from sending a dispatch by the Cuba cable to Washington, asking the American Government to send a squadron to Cuba. The story is a base falsehood. The following is authoritatively given as the true version of the affair: The American Consul wished to telegraph to Washington that Puerto Principe had revoited. Captain-General Lersandi, certain that the intelligence was untrue, convinced the Comail of that fact, who immediately and voluntarily withdrew the dispatch.

Dispatches from the New York Associated Press on

Dispatches from the New-York Associated Press announcing an attempt to organize a fillbustering expedicition at that city and New-Cricaus against Cuba were promptly received here. Capt. Gen. Lersundi is also in receipt of dispatches to the same effect. All the necessary precautions have been taken to secure the invaders. Spanish war steamers are croising about the coast. Col. Quipos has returned to Santiago de Cuba from the insurrectionary district. He was unable to remain there any longer, as he was without provisions and the region was entirely bare. Capt. Gen. Lersundi has received a dispatch from the Provisional Government at Madrid approving his course in every particular. The dispatch mentioned the fact of the appointment of General Dulce as Captain-General of Cuba, who was nominated on account of the receipt of the resignation of Lersundi.

THE REBELS CAPTURING A RABLEGAD TRAIN. HAVANA, Nov. 15.—The rebells have appeared on the railroad track between Nucvitas and Paerto Principe. They captured a train of cars, with a number of passengers on board. Four of the latter were retained as prisoners, and the others were allowed to proceed to their destination on hand-cars. The baggage vans were jundered of their contents, and the railroad track was torn up for a considerable distance. Heavy and continuous rains during the past week have prevented came-

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF ROSSINL

PARIS, Nov. 14 .- Gioacchino Rossini, the great Italian musical composer, died in this city to-day, in his 77th year.

A REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION-ITS AUTHORS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

London, Nov. 15 .- The prosecution by the French Government of the parties who promoted the subscription for a monument over the grave of M. Baudin, one of the victims of the coup d' etat of the 2d of December, has resulted in the conviction of several journalists and others, all of whom have been heavily fined, and additionally punished by the suspension of their civil rights. The decision of the Courts in these cases causes much popular indignation in Paris, and symptoms of unusual agitation have appeared. The police and military authorities in the city are taking extraordinary precautions against the disturbance of order.

PROSECUTION OF A NEWSPAPER. Nov. 15.-The French Government has commenced a prosecution against the Gaulois (newspaper) for infraction of the press law.

PRUSSIA.

THE NEW EMBASSADOR TO PARIS. Berlin, Nov. 14.-Count Von der Goltz, the Prussian Embassador at Paris, has resigned. Von Worther, the present Minister to Austria, has been

appointed to fill the vacancy. THE PRUSSIAN DEFICIT.

The Prussian budget was submitted to the Diet today. Baron Von der Heydt, the Finance Minister, in his remarks said the financial difficulties of Prussia were merely transitory, and that the position of affairs in Europe was favorable to the preservation

PRUSSIA AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. Nothing of an official character has yet been made public or submitted to the Diet with reference to the ampireship of King William on the question of the claims of the United States upon Great Britain for the depredations committed by the Alabama.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 15 .- The elections absorb the attention of all classes of people. Little business will be done during the week. The cotton trade at Liverpool will be suspended on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the breadstuffs market will probably be closed on those days. In London the Stock Exchange will be closed on Tuesday. Sanguine Liberals estimate that Mr. Gladstone will have a majority of 130 in the next House of Commons.

ITALY.

A NEW CONE IN VESUVIUS. NAPLES, Nov. 14.-Vesuvius has become very agitated, and a new cone has been formed, from which streams of lava are being ejected.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES. VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN BUCHAREST. BUCHAREST, Nov. 14.-A violent shock of earth-

quake occurred at Bucharest on Friday last. SPAIN.

PRIM'S CONFIDENCE IN THE NATION. Madrid, Nov. 14.—The majority of the Captain Generals of the provinces have requested an increase of their respective garrisons, to which Gen. Prim has replied in a circular, stating that such an increase would be beyond the resources of the country. Troops are concentrated in New Castile and can be readily dispatched wherever required.

COLONIAL PORTS. The Provisional Government has declared all the Spanish colonial ports free. Auchorage duties are

A FIGHT IN SEVILLE. Nov. 15.-A band of malcontents, who held possession of Seville since the Revolution, but obstinately refused to obey the orders of the National Government, were yesterday disarmed by the regular troops after a fierce combat. Complete quiet has now been restored in that city.

DON S. DE OLOZAGA.

The Times correspondent, writing on the 29th from Madrid, says that Don Salustiano de Olozaga will leave Madrid before the end of the present week and leave Madrid before the end of the present week and proceed to Paris and Lendon, in discharge of the Extra-ordinary Mission to which he has been appointed to the Courts of the Tolleries and St. James. No one here doubts that it may yet be in the power of the veteran pa-triot to perform valumble services in behalf of his councourts of the Tulleries and St. James. No one here doubts that it may yet be in the power of the veteran patriot to perform valuable services in behalf of his country as its representative abroad. It is evident, at the same time, that it would not be easy to find him suitable employment at home. Long residence among strangers has seldom the effect of making a man a prophet among his own people. M. Olozaga will always be entitled to the respect and admiration of his countrymen, but it is questionable whether he fully understands or is fully understood by them. He seems to be utterly depays. A new generation of patriots has sprung up in Spain, among whom his political notions seem strangely out of date. Olozaga walks by the light of his worldly wisdom; the conduct of his countrymen is determined by fanti. He argues upon precedents, they aim at world-wide innovation, he brings up the rear of hard-bought experience, they march in the vanguard of hope. He clings to the wreck of old statecraft; they are determined, like Columbus, to find out new worlds or be drowned in the attempt. Old and disendanted as I am myself, I confess I find it impossible to withhold my sympathies from these noble youths. I confess I have no patience with M. Olozaga. Yesterday he was telling us that Spain should not think of a Republic, "because a Constitutional Monarchy might be more agreeable to foreign Governments." Presently he insimuated that freedom of conscience, freedom of faith and worship, was objectionable, because "I could disturb the peace of mind of women and children, and give rise to domestic dissensions, eventually leading to civil wars." He recommended that, instead of freedom, only tolerance should be established—a tolerance, he added, which should be hased "on mutual concessions, and on treaties of reciprocity with other nations."

HAVANA LOAN.

The Minister of the Colonies has authorized the mutual concessions, and on treaties of reciprocity with other na-

cessions, and on freates of reciprocity with other intions."

The Minister of the Colonica has authorized the mumicipality of Hayana to borrow 10,000,000 of crowns in
England to cover the deficit and complete the Isabelia
Camal. The loan is for 20 years, and its redemption will
commence it years years after the date of its being contracted. It will bear 7 per cent interest, and will be repaid at a premium of 15 per cent. It is guaranteed upon
the revenue derived from taxes upon the meat and other,
markets, and public conveyances, estimated at 4:5,183
erowns; also upon the profits from the maygation of the
camal, which will be opened in four years, and which are
estimated at 4:5,735 crowns annually. Moreover, a mortgage upon the whole revenue of the island is to be furtished as a further custantee, if necessary.

catinusted at 430,735 crowns and of the island is to be fargage upon the whole revenue of the island is to be farnished as a further cusrantee, if necessary.

Finite Education.

Sefor Zoulla issued on the 1st an important circular, in
which he recommends individual initiative and independent steps on the part of the different municipalities
towards extending poblic education, so as to close the
shameful cra of ignorance and tyranny which has lasted
for three centuries. He says, among other things, that
the Inquistion was open in Spain until the expulsion of
the last of the flourbons.

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM REVERDY JOHNSON ON THE KU-KLUX KLAN. The Daily News of the 3d, published the fol-

The Daily News of the 3d, published the following letter from Mr. Johnson:

Sir: As the report respecting the condition of the State of Texas in your New-York covrespondent's letter (which appeared in your colums on the 16th inst.), has been copied in other journals, thereby attracting much attention and creating distrust in the minds of those interested in emigration to Texas, we have to request that you will insert the accompanying letter from the American Minister. We are, &c.,

Agents for Inverpool and Texas Steamship Company. No. 25 Water-st., Liverpool. Oct. 31.

No. 25 Water-st., Liverpool. Oct. 31.

Sir: The letter from New-York published in The Dady News of the 16th inst., to which your note of the 16th inst. calls my attention, I have read. As its statements are calculated to injure the interests of Texas, and as I am satisfied that they are unfounded. I feel bound to comply with your request. I left the United States on the 1st of August, and for years immediately preceding was a member of the Senate of the United States. In that capacity it was my duty to inform myself of the condition of the Southern States, and this I did from sources upon which I knew that full reliance could be placed; and the knowledge thus obtained enables me to say that the sintenents in the letter referred to are unfounded. That there are acts of violence in that State is no doubt true, but not more, I believe, than occur in either of the other States, or in any other country. I have no doubt, therefore, that emigrants into the State will be as safe as in any other part of the Union. I remain, Sir, very respectfully, your obed find servant.

J. J. Vickers, esp., No. 22 Leadenhait at, E. 6.

The following is the passage of our correspondent's letter referred to ure crosspondent's letter preferred to ure proposed to the other forced to ure or proposed to the other fully your obed find servant. Many persons have arrived here from various States
Many persons have arrived here from various Many and the fall related tates are distanced to the lease states on the later state on the later state on the later of the condition of the later destination on hand-cars. The baggage vans were force, and the other were allowed to proceed to the voir operation of the later on the later of the States on the later of the States in the Lagonity it was my duty to inform myself of the condition, I lave my double that the particular distances. Heavy and continuous for the same proceed to the same of the particular desiration on hand-cars. The baggage vans were them for the states in that the particular distance. Heavy and continuous force upon which I knew that full relation is the same of the later was my duty to inform myself of the canded that they are unfounded. That he was my duty to inform myself of the canded that they are unfounded. That he was my duty to inform myself of the canded that they are unfounded. That he

least outside one or two of the larger towns. The only safety for anybody is to be found inside the quarters of the Federal troops, and they hold simply the ground they encamp on. The whole State is in the hands of mobs, who murder and burn houses at their will; and they, too, act under no recognized head, or in accordance with any fixed plan. This would be more dreadful if it were much of a change, but it is not—things were as bad as this during the war, and not very much better before it." Our New-York correspondent, it will be seen, was not

writing for or sgainst any land or emigration scheme, but simply summarising the latest current intelligence. concern him as the American press. Since, however, the concern him as the American press. Since, nowever, me question has been raised, we will observe that our New-York correspondent's trustworthiness does not need the certificate of any foreign minister; and Mr. Johnson's new found friend in England can tell him that our countrymen would have been richer by some millions at the present moment if they had heeded his truthful reports in time past, when gentlemen from the Southern States were, as now, endeavoring to entangle them in the doubtful schemes. Our New-York correspondent knows the whole South by observation and travel, and, with all due respect to. Mr. Johnson, we believe that the paragraph just quoted from his letter contains a true and faithful description of the Sinte of Texas at the present time. Hearing in mind the claims of Lonsiana, where, on the 16th tilt, in St. Mary's parish, a Sheriff was shot in his hotel and a Magistrate in the streets—of Arkansas, where, on the 16th tilt, in St. Mary's parish, a Sheriff was shot in his hotel and a Magistrate in the streets—of Arkansas, where, on the 16th tilt, in St. Mary's parish, a Sheriff was killed at Pine Buff—of South Carolina, where, on the 16th, a Senator was shot by three men as he was standing on the platform of a railroad station in the Aberville district—bearing all this in mind, we say, we are stilled compelled to think that Texas excels them all as the most lawless and barbarous country in the world where the pretense of civilization is kept up. We do not know whether Messrs, Patton, Vickers, & Co., are Englishmen, but as such we earnstly warn our countrymen against being induced by foreign misrepresentation to carry their capital and energy to a country where organized ruffianismis triumphant. nestion has been raised, we will observe that our New-

ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICANS IN DRESDEN. "An American in Dresden" makes known ome singular facts in a letter to The Times. The American colony in that city formed the majority of the con gregation at the English Church, and contributed largely English and American Church." Under these circumstances the clergyman thought it but proper to introduce a prayer for the President of United States, after that for Queen of England and for the King of Saxony. The first time this was done a genileman interrupted the service with the exclanation, "I thought this was an English Church!" On the other days persons left the building when the new prayer was read. The elergyman adhered to his practice, and considerable animesity was roused against him. At length a portion of the congregation seceded, and contrived to obtain authority from the Hishop of London for building a new church to be strictly "English," and, as if seems, high church. Soon, however, the Americans found their way into the new congregation, and the same story was enacted, although with a different conclusion. The prayer for the President was introduced, some of the English objected, and the clergyman gave way. The Times is confident that if the Hishop of London had known the chromataneos, instead of authorizing a new church, he would have administered a severe rebuse to such unchristian and almost uncivilized jealousy. English and American Church." Under these circum-

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

Shocks of earthquake are reported as having if several places in South Wales, and at Worcester and at fristel. Advices from Leanington state that about 0.45 three distinct shocks were experienced, at intervals if a second, and that both oscillation and rumbling were

The Independance Belge of the 2d contains the following: "In a circular of Baron Boust, dated Oct. 30, which our Paris correspondent says has been communicated to him, the Chancellor of the Empire declares that he spoke before the Military Committee not as a Recust merely aliaded to his efforts to render Austria's relations with that Power more and more friendly, and if he did not quite succeed the fault was not his own, but was in great part due to events which preceded his connig into office. After having stated the good relations which exist between Italy and Austria, he said that if the hostic demonstration against the Austrian Government in Tyrol and at Trieste had not been disavowed as strongly as he could have 'desired, it was important to take into consideration the internal position of Italy,

SERIOUS RIOTING IN ROTTERDAM.

A correspondent writing from Rotterdam last night, says The Pall Mall Gazette of the 2d, says: "Terrible riots have occurred here. For several evenings a noisy and turbulent mob have perambulated the streets, insulting the police and breaking the windows of houses insulting the police and breaking the windows of houses belonging to the town authorities. The ringleader was a man who has set bimself up as a champion of the richts of the lower classes. He had succeeded in raising indignation among the workmen against the communal authorities by publishing some pamphlets crificising various measures and especially inneaching the administration of justice. A good deal of discontent has, moreover, prevailed among the weakhiter classes, induced by the communal connect having proposed to borrow 6,000,000 guilders to construct some public works, the interest of which will be raised by a tax upon the sewers and gutters. During Salurday night a serious enrounter took place between the police and the mob. Many thousands of persons were in the streets. The shops were nearly all shut at 7 o'clock, and bands of men and boys, armed with sticks, marched singing and shouting from one point to another. At 11 o'clock, when the workingmen had spent a good proportion of their weekly carnings in gin, the tunnit became uproarious. The services of the military were deemed necessary, and both infautry and cavalry were sent for from the Hague. But, before the military force could arrive, serious fights took place between the mob and the police, who were obliged to make use of their swords. Lamp-posts were pulled out of the ground, the street paveneuts were torn up, and the police were literally besieged. The Town-Hall (Stadhuis) was severely damaged, all the windows in the building were broken, and the mob endeavored to set it on fire. Happily, the cavalry arrived at 3 o'clock in the morning, and succeeded in clearing the streets. There are many versons wounded, and some are dead. This morning an additional military force arrived. The town is quiet now, but a repetition of the tunuit is feared. If anything serious should occur I will telegraph." elonging to the town authorities. The ringleader was a

THE BALTIC PROVINCES OF RUSSIA. The Indépendance Belge of Oct. 31 says that the peasantry of the Baltic Provinces are suffering great distress, that they cannot find employment at home, and are emigrating in large numbers to other parts of the Russian Empire. Listening to the German party, the

Russian Empire. Listening to the German party, the Government at first arrested and sent home the first emigrants. But at last their eyes were opened, and there are appearances that they now intend to extend the bund to those provinces which they have already effected in the rest of the Empire.

The Pall Mall Gazetle of the 2d says a semi-official pamphlet by M. Samarin, entitled "The Coasts of the listle at the Present Moment," which has just been published at St. Petersburg, indicates an approaching renewal of the persecution of the German nationality in Russia. M. Samarin strongly advocates the necessity of noire completely, 'Russifying" the Baltic provinces, and condemns in very strong language the comparatively tolerant policy pursued by Prince Suvaroff. Baron Leven, and Count Schouvaloff when they were Governors of those provinces. The pamphlet is warmly praised by The Moscow taxette, the Mosker, and the Geloss, and the German St. Petersburg Gazetle has received a first warming from the police for unfavorably criticising it.

GEN, BUTLER AND THE LOUISVILLE COURIER. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15 .- The Courier-Journal of yesterday published a private letter from Gen. Butler, in which he says: "That we are politically opposed, I think must arise from the different light in which we see the same thing. The South has no firmer friend than I am and have ever been. It is a part of my country; and although I may misjudge in the best way to prevent the South from the consequences of what I must regard as a great crime, and still worse, a blunder, yet I would do anything if I could be convinced that it would tend to the prosperity, quiet, and regeneration of the South as a part of my country. I bear no hatred toward the South, or Southern men as such, if I know my own heart; but I am opposed only to those who still war upon the best interests of the country, as I understand them; and that opposition, from the very necessities of my nature, will be a siern and unyielding one. I hope to see you and assure you in person that I can be as ardent a friend in peace as I was a determined and unrelenting foe in war." The Courier Journal says of this: "As a partisan we have untringly fired the heaviest guns in our lattery at Gen. Butler. When he soars so high, and demonstrates that his will be equal to his capacity for good, our guns shall all be spiked, or turned upon those who may assail his acts to our benaff." and have ever been. It is a part of my country; and

MURDER NEAR PITTSBURGH. PITTSPURGH, Nov. 15.-John Deare was killed by John Grove in Temperanceville, near Pittsburgh, on enturing night. Deare, it is supposed, was intoxicated, and white endeavoring to enter Grove's house he was shot and instantly killed. Grove has surrendered to the

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

THE PARAGUAYANS ATTACK THE ALLIES AT AN-GOSTURA-LOPEZ'S ALLEGED BARBALITIES. LISBON, Nov. 14 .- The regular | mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived to-day. She brings later news from the seat of war. The allied army was before Angostura. The Paraguayans came out in force and attacked it, but were repulsed with a loss of 380 killed and wounded. It was fully confirmed that President Lopez had shot his brothers, Beningo and Henancio. Many of Lopez's troops were deserting.

LOPEZ'S POSITION UNASSAILABLE-ARRIVAL OF MINISTER M'MAHON AT RIO-THE NEW AR-GENTINE PRESIDENT FOR THE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 14.-Rio Janeiro advices to Oct. 24 have been received. The news from Paraguay is to the effect that the allies have reconnoitered the position held by Lopez, and that it is thought to be unassailable. Gen. McMahon, the new United States Minister to Paraguay, had arrived at Rio Janeiro, en route to the scene of his labors. Advices from Buenos Ayres indicate that the new President of the Argentine Confederation, Sarmiento, is in favor of the continuance of the war with Paraguay.

PARAGUAYAN ACCOUNTS-REPORTED VICTORY

OF LOPEZ. Nov. 15 .- The South American mails bring the following intelligence from Paraguayan sourcas: A battle took place on the 24th of September at Villeta, where Lopez was strongly intrenched with all his troops. The Allied forces attacked his position, but were repulsed by means of ambuscades which had been laid in the woods. The loss of the Brazilians in killed and wounded was very heavy. After this defeat the Allied army went into camp at Palmes. There they were constantly harassed by the Paraguayan guerrillas, who frequently cut off their supplies and interrupted their communications. The Brazilian ironclads had bombarded Angostura, but without effect. It was rumored that a revolt had

President Sarmiento.

ATTEMPT TO COLLECT A WAR TAX FROM FOREIGNERS-MEETING OF THE CONSULS-ANOTHER PROTEST-THE AUTHORITIES IN-EXGRABLE-FOREIGN PROPERTY IN DANGER. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

broken out in the Argentine Confederation against

PANAMA, Nov. 5 .- Matters in this city look no better. The Government, as I informed you in my ast, issued a decree on the 20th ult., doubling the commercial taxes for that month. As soon as the attempt to collect the tax was made, a memorial was drawn up by the merchants, and sent to their respective consuls, pro-testing against the decree, and setting forth that the ordinary fax for Ostober had already been collected by the Government. The following is a copy of the protest of the American citizens:

Panana, Oct. 28, 1863.

force, you may expect some very lively times among us before long.

The only way that the Government can collect this unjust tax is by sending an armed force into every foreigner's place of business and forcibly seizing his goods. Up to the present moment no scieures have been made, probably because the Government believed that some compromise would be arrived at before going to extremities. That the Government is anxious for a compromise is approached privately, and the request made to call a meeting to ascertain if they would loan the Government \$0.00°, and if, so the chooxious decree would be withdrawn. The meeting too kines, but was attended by few individuals; the result was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That, or the bread principle of right, the commercial comment will but advance or lend the animal requirested by the Government of the decree of the Government of the following resolution;

Resolved, That, or the bread principle of right, the commercial comment, and stower or lend the animal requirested by the Government of the plant of the commercial contents of the commercial contents of the content of t

20th October lad, as being contrary to training training, and the authorities be made to comprehend that time, and the authorities be made to comprehend that solemn treaties cannot be set aside by a stroke of the pen. On several previous occasions the attempt to key a war tax upon foreigners has been attempted; but, unfortunately, the merchants always compromised by making a ban to the Government, and hence losing the opportunity of testing the question.

I have just learned that the Acting-President has doubled the commercial contribution for the month of

doubled the commercial contribution for the month of November. Hence, in a few days, the business men of this city will be compelled by force to pay \$10,000, which is the amount of the war tax for October and November.

A REVOLUTION INAUGURATED BY THE PRESI-DENT OF THE REPUBLIC-THE GOVERNOR OF CUNDINAMARCA TAKEN PRISONER-THE PRELUDE TO A GENERAL CIVIL WAR. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PANAMA, Nov. 5 .- The fires of civil war have PANAMA, Nov. 5.—The lires of civil war have again been lighted in unhappy Colombia. The Conservative party which, since the year 1884, had been entirely subdued, has for some time, past been actively but secretly preparing for a restoration of its lost power. News to hand from the capital is to the effect that Senor Ignatio Gutterrez, the Governor of the State of Cundinamarca, had collected 2,000 men in the convent of San Francisco, to preserve and uphold his autherity as supreme magistrate of the State, which for some time past had been menaced. The President of the Republic violating the strict neutrality he should observe, and in order to play into the hands of the Liberal party, gathered all the troops of the capital, some 700 men, and surrounded the convent, demanding the surrender of the Governor. The Governor at once surrendered, and is now a prisoner. Of course this act of revolution on the part of the National Government has aroused the Conservative party throughout the republic, and a general civil war must be the natural sequel. As soon as the action of the President of the nation became known, an armed force, under France, numbering 1,000 men, appeared near Bogota, to liberate the Governor and restore him in his soat.

An engagement took place between them and the national troops, in which the former were routed with a least of 40 men. The latter lost 17, and at last advices remained master of the situation. The town of Cipaquira was afterward taken by the Conservatives. Further news la anxiously locked for. again been lighted in unhappy Colombia. The Conserva-

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FURTHER EARTHQUAKES AND LOSS OF PROP-TRIBUTED FOR THE AID OF THE SUFFERERS -YELLOW FEVER.
[FEOM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LIMA, Oct. 22.-Earthquakes continue at Iqui-

que, particularly at night. The silver mines of Guantajaya and Santa Rosa have been nearly destroyed, making inya stud Santa Rosa have been nearly destroyed, making it impossible to work them except by a vast outlay of money. The streets were still obstracted but efforts were being made to clear them of the rubbish washed up by the sea after the earthquake. The work on the railroad was linguparated on the idsh inst., which is to connect Jouigue with the saltyeter mines of La Noria. The competition of this work is anxiously looked for. At Aries, petition of the town and people was still in a lament the condition of the town and people was still in a lament the condition of the town and people was still in a lament the condition of the town and people was still in a lament the money voted by the Government and subscribed for by various persons, to aid in relieving the sufferings of the people. It is a firm of the subscribed for the people have been entirely forgoitent. From Taena we learn, that the small sex has made its appearance in that city, causing great alarm. It appears that one calamity follows close on the heels of another in this unfortunate reputility. A severe shock for earthquake was felt in that city, causing great alarm. It appears that one calamity follows close on the heels of another in this unfortunate reputility. A severe shock for the subscribed shows have a subscribed to a subscribed show was felt in that city on the 15th less, at 139 p. m., equally be those of the beat of the people and the subscribed shows a subscribed shows which the volcano Marie continues to voint forth a month come is a sufficient tool the subscribed shows which the volcano Marie continues to voint forth a month come is a sufficient tool to the subscribed shows a subscrib it impossible to work them except by a vast outlay of

daily on the increase. A gentleman who arrived at Arequipa on the morning of the 16th from Cuzco, reports that on the 2sth ult. a severy earthquake caused considerable damage to property in the valleys of Cuzco and Puno. Yellow fever has also appeared in the town of Ica, and fears were entertained that it would become general. Doctors and medicines have been forwarded by the Government to Islay and Ica, to check, if possible, the ravages of this terrible enemy. There were but few cases in Lima during the past week, which were principally conlined to the soldiers.

AN INSTANCE OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION-THE NEW GUANO ISLANDS-INTERFERENCE IN THE ELECTIONS BY SOLDIERS-INDIAN DEP-

LIMA, Oct. 28.—Since the arrival of the Minlater of Justice, Señor, L. B. Chmeros, from his mission
South, reports were current that he was about to separate himself from the Cabinet. These rumors, I have
now to confirm, as the Government have accepted the
resignation, but no one as yet has been selected to nil the
yacant post in the Cabinet. The cause of Cherocy's resignation has transpired, which shamefully exhibits to what
an extent corruption enters nearly every branch of the
public service. It appears that the Director of the London and South American Bank addressed a note in August
last, incleding a check for \$2,000 in aid of the relief fund
for the sufferers of the late carringuake, to the Minister of
Finance. This note was delivered to Señor V. Cisneros, a
nephew of the Minister of Justice, who was employed in
the office of the Minister of Finance, as is the custom here
when one party gets into power situations are imade for
the whole male line of the family, and which he took the
ilberty of opening—his native lostinet telling him that
there were something more than written words contained
in the letter—and discovering the check, quicity force up
the one and pocketed the other, which, on the following
day, he presented to the bank in person, and converted
into more tangible material. Some days having passed
and no answer received from the Minister acknowledging the receipt of the letter and its contents, and a
city paper having censured the Director called on the
Minister and solicited an explanation and an acknowlodgement of the noney, in order to have a voncher to
prove delivery, as he was personally responsible to the
Company at home for every cent expended. Of course
the Minister knew nothing of the matter, and the clerk
of the bank was called on to any into whose hands the
letter was delivered, when he pointed out the clerk above
referred to, who is turn forcibly denied having received
it. The cashler was next called on to denity the person preconceived spirit of hostiniy to the Executive. After this case was decided the President of the Supreme Court resigned his portfolio of office, and thus the matter stands. This is the excitement of the day, and has caused nearly as much alarm as the late carthquake. You will see from this little circumstance the manner in which the scales are balanced in Peru, and what corruption and immorality a President of pure motives and character such as Baita has to contend against. Congress drags its weary length along, and is next to doing nothing. They have, however, in the past six days managed to give their consent to a bill, initiated by the Minister of Finance, for raising a loan of \$1,000,000 among the consignees of guano in Europe at an interest of five per cent per annum, and also passed a bill for advancing the National Telegraph Company a lean of £100,000 in the reserved bonds of 1865. Both of these measures have been approved of by the Senate.

It is understood that in a short time the extraction of the guano from the Island of Guafiape will be consignees of this article in France, in which it is set forth that the owners of vessels refuse to insert the clause in their contract "of loading at the Chinchas or at the Island of Guafiape," the Government have declared that vessels which receive cargo at the atter island will be dis-

that the owners of vessels refuse to insert the clause in their contract "of loading at the Chinchas or at the Island of Guañape," the Government have declared that vessels which receive cargo at the atter island will be dispatched at the port of Paita, instead of Caliao.

An event of the most grave nature, which demands the immediate attention of the Executive, the particulars of which has but two days ago been received, occurred at the Province of Chota on the 18th of last mouth, during the redlection of members for Congress, shooting the Sub-Prefect of the Province and imprisoning the member elect. Señor Guerrero, and the committal of other acta equally as despotic and cruel.

CHILL.

courred on the 13th inst., at the port of Caldera, and

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CALDERA AND COPIAPO-A PECULIAR PHENOMENA-THE MEJILLONES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] VALPARAISO, OCT 17 .- A new earthquake has

nevertheless said to be one of the severest shocks ever felt in that part of Chill. At 1:20 a. m. on the 13th inst., the first symptoms of the shock was felt at the City of Copiapo, and during the time it lasted, all feared utter ruin. The movement of the earth was something extraordinary, and lasted nearly three minutes, and it is sur-